—The farmers of Bibb County, Als., have determined to organize clubs, thus encouraging the State Agricultural De-

-Deficate Cake: Whites of twelve eggs, three-quarters of a pound of butter, one pound of flour, one pound of sugar. Flavor with bitter almond-just enough to detect it. Mix I ke fruit cake batter and put in quicker oven .- The House-

Experience has shown that the greater part of the large farm is unprofitable, and that it would be policy or the owner to confine his labors and brains to fewer acres even if some of the farm should be cast aside, or, better still, put into permanent pasture on which to allow stock to range.—Chicago

very agreeable and nonrishing: To one quart of sweet milk allow nearly half a cup'ul of cracked wheat; put it in a pudding-dish and bake slowly for two pudding-dish and bake slowly hours, stirring it several times. If you choose to do so you can and raisins and a little cinnamon for flavoring, but most people prefer it well salted, rad to eat it with a little cream and sugar. This is n'ee both warm and cold.—Chicago

—French farmers are giving increased attention to sheep husbandry, with a tendency for the production of meat rather than wool. The competition is at present between crosses of the South-downs and Shropshires. The shep-herds receive a percentage on the sale of the sheep, the wool, the lambs and the milk, but against these is set the loss of the animals according to a scale. The dogs have their canine and incisor teeth

—Mowing an acre toget five hundred pounds of hay when the same land might produce at least three tons; raising eighty bushels of potatoes when no more labor is required to raise three hundred, except to pick them up; rais-ing three-year-old steers when two-yearolds can be made to weigh eighteen hundred pounds with only half the feed that the three-year-old requires, are among the things the world now justly declares are old fogyism . . . Troy Times.

-Pressed Chicken: Boil one or two "—Pressed Chicken: Boil one or two chickens in a small quantity of water, salt to taste, and when thoroughly done, take all the meat from the bones, having removed the skin: chop the light and dark meat separately and season to taste. But a layer of light and dark meat alternately into a crock, till all the meat is used, pour over it the li nor in which it was boiled, and out on it a small weight. When cold, put on it a small weight. When cold, uct in slices and serve. Cracker crumbs may be mixed with the meat if desired.

N. I. Tribune.

The Farmer's Most Active Enemy.

This destroyer of the farmer's hardearned savings is on every farm, in ev-ery house, and never leaves us day or night, summer or winter. It damages at midnight and destroys at noonday. The ma ks of its teeth may be seen or the pas ure fence, it is wasting the silky plow. Even iron and steel are not exempt from its ravages. The plow comes in from the field bright with use: next week it needs several hours of work and worry to make it scour. You hard year, new kright handssay to a lend yer new bright hand-saw to a oc, who kindly leaves it lying on grass a night or two, and its condi n when returned mars its usefulnes and lessens your faith in human nature. A careless farmer leaves his new mow-er in the field or the fence-corner until next summer, by which time this fell destroyer has damaged it one-third of its value. The sections are black with rust, the journals are all gummed, and ood-work is penetrated and weak-

ened in every part. Those who have read thus far, will have recognized this enemy as rust, rol or decay, the most active promoter of which is oxygen. The invisible gas forms one-fifth of the entire bulk of the air, and eight-ninths of the weight of all the water on the globe. While of the greatest value in the economy of life, it is also a destructive agent of the most untiring kind. Yet its ravages are easily checked in many instances. A thin covering of some oil will per-fectly protect steel and iron from its action. A coat of paint good enough to keep water from soaking into wood, will protect it from decay almost inof any State would expend \$1,000 for paint next year for this purpose, they would save \$10,000 now likely to be utterly lost. If any one thinks this overstated, let him look around among his neighbors, and see the hundreds and hundreds of dollars' worth of machinery that is going to ruin from decay, which a little paint would prevent. Here at least in the protection of farm imple-ments a penny saved is as good as a penny earned. - American Agriculturist.

Points About Sealskins. Fine, close pile and soft, pliable pelts are the first considerations in choosing are resulted to make a mantle or cloak, or jacket of any considerable size, it is important that there should be uniformity of quality, hue and luster. Lat-terly the very dark colors have been most fashionable; but at the present time there appears to be a tendency to-ward the red or Vandyke brown. Only ward the red or Vandyke brown. Only the test skins, however, will take the rich, dark color. Many skins are poor, and the fur is thin, in consequence of the animals having been killed in the summer senson. This defect is easily seen by imitating the method of the trapper—holding the skin upside down and blowing gently, in order to see whether as fur is close and tine—a plan which applies to most other turn beside real.

The wearing qualities of all furs depend largely on the care which is taken of them, and wearing them a few days in warm weather injures them more than months' use in cold weather. If than months use in cold weather. If a sealskin becomes wet from being caught in snow or rain, shake the water off and wipe with a soft, dry and perfectly clean cloth the way of the fur, which should run upward. Then hang the garment up to dry in a cool place, and, when dry, brush carefully, and no harm will result. If the fur should must from neviest when wet. should mat from neglect when wet, take it to a furrier, who will probably find no d fi. culty in restoring it to its original beauty and gloss.—Boston Her-kld.

The vast host of admirers of genuine butter—good, old country butter, which, Mahometan tradition says, was one of the fruits upon the Tree of Life in the Garden of Eden—will have cause for rejoicing in the closing of one of the four oleomargarine factories in Philadelphic and the best transfer of the country of the says the same the largest and the same transfer of the same transfer o iour oleomargarine factories in Phila-delphia, and the largest and oldest fac-tory of them all. The remaining facto-ries are small concerns that have not in the aggregate the capacity of the one whose operations have been thus indefi-nitely suspended.

The ostensible

The ostensible cause of the shut-down was a scarcity of beef fat. In reality, though, a fixed disinclination upon the part of Philadelphians to eat the so-called substitute for butter seems to have been at the bottom of the trouble. This, it is urged, was not surprising in view of the fact that in no other section of the country, or in the world, for that matter, is really good butter—fresh, tragrant, rich, well churned—so abundant and so cheap. Within a radius of thirty miles of the city there are over 3,000 farmers and dairymen whose chief source of revenue is butter-making, and source of revenue is butter-making, and their churning is acknowledged to be une maled. With oleomargarine at twenty-five or thirty-five cents per pound, and the genuine arti-le at thirtylive to forty cents per pound, the labor-ing classes, for whom especially was the beef-fat butter designed, steadily and unanimously recused to use it. From the beginning, the factory was driven to foreign markets, and the scarcity of fat was but one item among the many canses which led to its closing up. n party

It was established in 1877 by a party of New York capitalists, who bought the right of making it in the United States from Maij, the Frenchman, who was the original patentee of the pren-aration. Imagining that they possessed a monopely, the company built large works and went to great expense in e-nipping the plant. It is reliably stated that over \$150,000 was expended in the purchase of machinery alone. The oleomargarine was made upon an improved plan. The only fats used improved plan. The only fists used were what is called the caul at d entral fats. The fat was first wa hed clean, and then ground, after the manner of a usage, in huge knives constructed especially for that purpose. After being ground up to the consistency of minee meat, the fat was melted at a low temmeat, the fat was melted at a low temperature. The oil was then extracted by means of byd aulic presses. This oil was pressed, finally, through heavy cloths and then churned. With the oil, when churned, there was mixed a out an equal quantity of cream. The olco-margarine was packed for market in The oleolarge tubs, sometimes nordinary prints, but mo tly in bulk. It was experted to but no tly in bulk. It was experted to Europe, the West Indes. Mexico, and vast quartities were sent through the Southern States, where it gained favor be ause it would not become raneid. A very small quantity was sold to retail dealers in this city.

The average cost of the 'at in the read was eight costs over 10 m.

The average cost of the fat in the crude was eight cents per pound. The entire cost of manufacture, including the charming, added but, five cents per pound to this figure, and at eighteen cents the product was sold at a large profit. A pound of fat was made to yield thirty per cent, of oil. The resdue was convited in a stearine and tallow. Although the capacity of the factory was 600 foil reaunity per week factory was 500,000 pounds per week, from thirty to forty hands being em-ployed, the actual production averaged

only 50,000 pounds.—Phi adelphia Press. Contagious Diseases of Cattle. Professional men quite often evince a

Professional men quite often evince a narrowness of view, and a prejudice even, at times which prevent them from discussing in a use ul manner some we ed questions which may be public property as well as professional. The time has long since passed away when professional men had a monopoly of matters pertaining to their profession, or could haid themselves above criticism by intelligent persons outside of ei-m by intelligent persons outside of their cass. And this view of the case becomes clear when we read the re-marks made in the paper which was read by a veterinary surgeon at the Chicago convention. We propose to refer to but one of the views of several Chicago convention. We propose to refer to but one o. the views of several which we think to be m staken in this paper. The author of the paper com-pares the origin of the disenses under consideration to the seeding of a field with corn, without which there could be no possible growth. This is a whelly erroneous view of the case. On the other hand it would have been much more reasonable and iruthful to com-pare the animal system to a soil appar a the East, farmers are disposed to leave their farm-tools out of doors the year round. Such men are making a great mistake. If they are not able to afford shelter for their tools, they can buy a gallon of paint, which, if carefully applied to the wood-work, will ge a long way towards protecting it from decay. It is certain that if the foot any State would are many cases of thes diseases of which no apparent outside origin can be even suspected that has relation to submit a report, and being encouraged infection or contagion. There are suf-ticient causes, however, to warrant the belief, or certainty, that the dormant seeds of diseases which are always present in the system, waiting for develop ment by favorable conditions, have been quicken d into a sive life by these ex-et ng causes, just as the soil, appar-ently clear and entirely free from pernic ons growth, is quiexly covered with an eruption of verdure from the effects of warmth and moistore. And in a similar manner we have seen an appareatly healthy and vigorous man working in the harvest field remove his coat, and, when saturated with perspiration, sit in the shade and enjoy the cool been e, which quickly closed the pores of the skin, turned back the current of evaporation of impure matter from the blood, and struck a chill to the very marrow. Within a tew hours the man is stricken with typhoid fever which is an infections disease and is at the very gates of the grave or within its cold walls. This is a type of perhaps the majority of sporadic cases of such dis-cases, and is especially true of those of the skin, turned back the current of cases, and is especially true of those "germ" disorders which are popularly termed "malaria," such as "ague, "chille," and intermittent or remattent fev rs. Or rown experiences. fev rs. Our own experience in regard to animals proves the same thinz. Hog choice a is produced denone beyond any loubt. So is splenic fever among cat-

doubt. So is splenic fever among cat-tle, and so is glanders among horses. But no doubt, too these diseases are spread by contag on as well. We might argue the question in the direction of the usefulness of precau-tionary hygiene and sanitary measures we might argue the question in the direction of the usefulness of precantonary hygiene and sanitary measures as a method of preven ing this class of diseases, and of the utter helplessness of man to avoid them. If they are always ne essarily produ ed by confagion. Because the contagion virus—the germs—are indestructible by any ardinary measures. But this is scarcely necessary. It is not long since, as might be pointed out, the Tepartment of Agriculture reported that swine tholera was utterly exterminated and had disappeared. But yet, as usual, when the feeding season with all its anwholesome conditions and environments has begun, cholera appears here

and there with the prevailing character-istics and results. No doubt each case is a center from which the disease spreads, until, like the rings in a pool caused by the dropping of the rain up-on it and the whole surface is soon in commotion, the disease sweens over commotion, the disease sweeps over wide localities and invades every herd. w de localities and invades every herd.
It is to be regretted that the dangerous
and ineflective practice of vaccination
is re-ommended, or rather suggested.
It has been very conclusively shown
that this merely perpetuates the discase,
especially as regards the fatal pleuropneumonia, and tends to divert attention from the indispensible sanitary
precautions which alone can avoid the

precautions which more can avoid the exciting causes of the diseases.

The usefulness of the e precautions is conclusively shown in the present variety of epidemic diseases in the well-drained, more clean and wholesome cities, where formerly t ey ran fearful riot and slew thousands upon thousands of viet ms, whose lives were sacrificed to the fifth and foulness with which large cities then overflowed. San ary pre autions should be to the veterinary surgeon, as well as to the physician, what ho ing and clean cultivation are to the farmer; to destroy the seed or the germs of the organisms—which lie dormant in the blood in the one and in the soil in another; for it is abundantly lear that the seeds of disease exist in the blood, waiting for favorable chances to germin-te, just as those of the weeds exist in the s il, and that the diseases are not always sown after the manner in which we sow corn .- Henry Stewart, in N. Y. Times.

Growing Oranges in Florida.

A resident of Florida, in spenking to

A resident of Florida, in speaking to a reporter regarding orange culture in that State re ently, said:

"Plenty of good land for orange groves can be bought in Florida for one dollar an are, or even less. I know of and that can be bought for that sum hat is covered with wild orange tree-These trees only need grafting to become productive of good oranges "What other expense would there

be besides that of the land and the gra t-

ing?"
The land would have to be cleared; for in that climate all land that is not in use soon becomes cove ed with rank, luxurious vegetation. Then some build-ings would have to be put up, and then would also be the trouble and expense of evicting squatters, who are generally to be found in abunance on desirab. land in Flor da."

"Then the expense for land is really

a small part of the cost of starting ar

a small part of the cost of starting an orange grove?"
"Yes, and the reason that so many people fail in the business of orange ra sing is that they start with too little capit a. A young man with a few hundred dollars will go down there and think that, because he can get his land been, he has money enough to start as

manage grove?

"Yes, and the reason that so many popels fall in the business of orange in sing is that they start with two 11th on 11th orange prove on, but the generally indes our high think that, because he can get his band like onleving of an overceast as severe that they start with the orange grower in the general population of the start of the start

The Lime-Kiln Club on Poetry.

submit a report, and being encouraged by a smile ten inches long he read twelve pages of closely-written manu-scr.pt. Waydown Bebee has for the ser.pt. Waydown Bebee has for the last three years done everything in his power to bring out and encourage poets. Several months since Judge Congo de Several months since Judge Congo de manded an investigation, stating his belief that the principle was calculated to work evil to society, and the matter was turned over to the Harmony Com mittee

The Chairman now reported that be

had personally investigated several cases as follows:

1. William Henry Green, of Indiana. H068—66

odes and an obituary in verse, and had been fined twenty-five dollars for pound-

which could be heard half a mile away.

Hallonly written four verses on "The living Year," and yet his whole nature seemed to have undergone a change.

Had hall three fights with nighbors, lost his situation, been drunk and applied for a divorce.

The Chairman said he could give several further instances of the fiendish and the could give several further instances of the fiendish and the could give several further instances of the fiendish and the could give several further instances of the fiendish and the could give several further instances of the fiendish and the could give several further instances of the fiendish and the could give several further instances of the fiendish and the could give several further instances of the fiendish and the could give several further instances of the fiendish and the could give several further instances of the fiendish and the could give several further instances of the fiendish and the could give several further instances of the fiendish and the could give several further instances of the fiendish and the could give several further instances of the fiendish and the could give several further instances of the fiendish and the could give several further instances of the fiendish and the could give several further further field give several further fur

eral further instances of the fiendish re-sults of Brother Bebee's efforts, but be-

Talking Against Poker.

Poker-playing and poker clubs, hether clubs in fact or only so-called, could be discountenanced, because of hould be discountenanced, because hould be discountenanced, because their demoralizing effect upon pers the game. It dulls feelings of generosity; it makes men selfish, harsh and Aleceitful; it causes them to lie, to be profane and often to cheat, while it leads to evil associations cheat, while it leads to evil associations generally. Men will sit down to play poker with men whom they would not like to introduce into their families and some with whom they would hate to be seen in public. It has a tendency to seen in punite. It has a tendency to make men neglectful of their legitimate calling and their families, and the money lost in the game would greatly subhance domestic comfort and happi-ness if employed in that way or saved for future use. Whether merchant, physician, lawyer, mechanic, principal physician, lawyer, mechanic, principal or clerk, when infatuated with this

light provides the second principal or clerk, when infatuated with this game, and when speading nights at the gambling table, instead of resting in bed, they are surely liable to neglect business, unfit themselves for duty by their nightly orgies, while they depreciate the value of their services to clients or employers. It impoverishes the mind as well as the purse, and it destroys amiability and establishes frettheses and ill-humor.

The game is usually begun as a means of amusement, with very small stakes; but, being enticing and infatuating, it soon becomes a daily habit, and a cancer slowly eating its way into the vitality of the victim. Most players are bound to lose, as the chances are by no means as equal as people may think they are. As the losses increase in amount and frequency, the minds of the players become worried and trouble de, and the continuous attempts to win back lost money tends, in most cross, to renewed ventures. Then comes more worry and gloominess and trouble. Invariably the efforts to regain only result in new and heavier losses.

It is a positive fact, and can be proved in almost every instance (at least I could prove it as far as my own experience reaches), that in every club there crosses in the course of time a few persons who are possessed of great patience and a penchant for trickery, who, under the guise of gentlemen, simply come to play to pass away their spare time, and they seem to have a great deal of time to spare for this purpose. It is not wonderful, under these circumstances, that many persons retire from the club room with not only empty purses, but with exhausted credit, and go home to play to pass away their spare time, and they seem to have a great deal of time to spare for this purpose. It is not wonderful, under these circumstances, that many persons retire from the club room with not only empty purses, but with exhausted credit, and go home to play to pass away their spare time, and they seem to have a great deal of time to spare for this purpose. It is not wonde

THE President's cabinet is a valuable sece of furniture. So is the weather bu-

•--GARDENERS, Farmers and Dealers send stamp for Rubimann's Great Wheel-Hoo Circulars. Rubimann, Lockport, N. Y. From Magnolia, Ark., Mr. T. J. Gunnels, vrites: "Samurdan Nervine cured my son's

Is afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c. THE life giving properties of impure blood are restored by using Samaritan Nervine.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 22, 1881.
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Native Heifers. 3 00 65 4 5.
Native Cows. 3 00 65 4 5.
Hutchers Steers. 4 00 65 5 0.
HOGS—Good to choice heavy 4 25 5 0. 1. William Henry Green, of Indiana, formerly an industrious mechanic with money in the bank. Had written three poems and one idyl, and was now in jail for stealing a giraffe belonging to circus.

2. Bradawl Warkins, of On'ario, formerly one of the best wh'tewashers in the civilized world. Had written two CHEESE-Kansas, new Edits—Closice.

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CATTLE—Good shipping.
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CORN—No. 2.
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STS—No. 3.
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CATTLE—Exports
HOGS—Good to choice......
COTTON—Middling

Discovered Barely in Time—The Most Deceptive and Luring of Modern Evils Graphically Described.

Something of a sensation was caused in this city yesterday by a rumor that one of our best known citizens was about to pubour best known citizens was about to publish a statement concerning some unusua experiences during his residence in Syracuse. How the rumor originated it is impossible to say, but a reporter immediate ly sought Dr. S. G. Martin, the gen leman question, and secured the following in

you are going 's make a public statement of some important maters?"

"Just about the same as you will find in all rumors—some truth; some fiction. I had contemplated making a publication of some remarkable episodes that have oc-curred in my life, but have not completed it as yet."

The Record of the Fairs.

The superiority of Wells, Richardson & Co.'s Improved Butter Color over all others made, is again demonstrated by its record at the Autumnal Fairs. The test of practical use is what tells the story, and the great value of the premiums given by the Agricultural Fairs, lies in the fact, that the judges in these cases are regular farmers, who know what their needs are and what will supply them. Wells, Richardson & Go.'s Improved Fatter Color, which has taken first premium at all fairs where exhibited, is put up in a vegetable oil so prepared that it can not become rancid, a most important property, the lack of which is fatal to so many of the Butter-Colors offered for sale. It does not color the butter-milk; it imparts a bright natural color, which is unattained by many others; and being the strongest is the cheapest Color in the market.

Stanlart has discovered a river in Con-

STANLEY has discovered a river in Central Africa called Kissmelonga It can not be very far from Lake Nyum-nyum.—Detroit Post.

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Solid Comfort.

Every one likes to take solid comfort and it may be enjoyed by every one who keeps Kidney-Wort in the house and takes a few doses at the first symptoms of an attack of Malaria, Rheumatism, Biliou ness, Jaundice or any affection of the Liver, Kidney's or Bowels. It is a purely vegetable compound of roots, leaves and berries known to have special value in kidney troubles. Added to these are remedies acting directly on the Liver and Bowels. It removes the cause of disease and fortifies the system against new attacks.

A woman's heart, like the moon, is aiways changing, but there is always a man in it.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar Stop the most violent explosions of coughing Pike's Tootmache drops cure in one minute. No smoking allowed in this room, said a waiting passenger to the store.—Philadel-phia Call.

"A God-senn is Ely's Cream Balm," writes Mrs. M. A. Jackson, of Portsmouth, N. H., on May 22, 1882. "I had Catarrh for three years! had tried nearly all remedies but to no purpose. Two or three times a week my nose would bleed quite freely and I thought the sores in it would never heal. Your Balm has cured me." This preparation is not a liquid or a snurf, and is easily applied. Price 50 cents.

A MAN, who had seven buck-hot taker from his head remarked that quite a load was taken off his mind.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES for Coughs and Colds: "There is nothing to be com-pared with thom."—Rev. O. D. Watkins, Walton, Ind. Edd only in boxes.

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A Messenger of Health.

dent free to anfferers from nervous, chronic and blood diseases, brain and heart affections, nervous debility, exhaustion, etc., who have failed to find relief. It tells of wonderful cures effected oy Dr. Scott/Coca, Beef and Iron, with Phosphorus Sold by druggists; 3l. Dr. Scott, Kassas City, Mo. Ask your druggist for pamphlet.

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GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN has used Durant's Rheumatic Remedy for rheumatism with spiendid results. It is taken intercally and cures at once the worst case. Ask your d uggist for it or send for free pamphiet to R. K. Helphenstine, Washington, D. C.

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SWIPT'S SPECIFIC (S. S. S.) has cured me entirely of had Blood Poison. I went one hundred miles to get it, and it made me as sound as a new dollar.

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An emineat physician first prescribe

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Poison. FOR LADIES.

I have been using for a month or two in my house, baild, Swift's Specific is, S. S., the greater portion of a family, and with the happing results. It acted like a charm on my write, who had been in bad health for a long time, and for whem I have paid in adverted for a prom the first dose. Another female member of any family rook it with equally, satisfactory results. It is certainly the best mine for decisions, it began to build her up from the first dose. Another female member of any family rook it with equally, satisfactory results. It is certainly the best mine for delicate ladies that I have a certainly the best mine for decisions ladies that I have a certainly the best mine for desired ladies had poisson of the produce sickness among our wives, slangle-result and sisters, and believe swift's Specific is the remedy for all this sort of blood poleoning.

F. J. JONES, J. P. Quitman, Ga.

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